



CATALOGUE
OF
"RIDGE FARM" HERD
OF

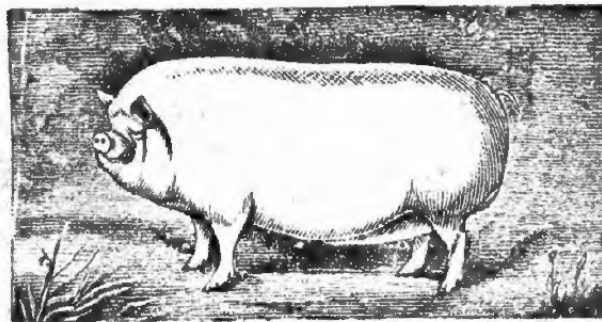
Pure Bred Small Yorkshire Swine.

RIDGE FARM,

ALDENVILLE, WAYNE CO., PENNSYLVANIA.

INSPECTION OF STOCK BY INTERESTED PARTIES DESIRED.
NO INFERIOR STOCK BRED FROM OR SOLD.

SMALL YORKSHIRE BOAR.



King John, No. 5, H. R.

Imported by Col. R. M. Hoe, N. Y.

PRESS OF ROGERS & SHERWOOD, 21 & 23 BARCLAY STREET, N. Y.



CATALOGUE
OF
"RIDGE FARM" HERD
OF
PURE BRED SMALL YORKSHIRE SWINE.

"Ridge Farm" herd of SMALL YORKSHIRES contains as foundation stock the choicest animals, and blood of the noted "Brightside" herd, lately owned by Col. R. M. Hoe, of New York city—and also a large number of choice prize winning animals bred at "Ridge Farm," and selected with care, for breeding purposes, with a view of securing the best results in breeding, and reproducing the desirable characteristics for which the breed is so justly noted.

In "Ridge Farm" herd is largely represented the blood of Duke of Yorkshire, one of the best white boars ever bred in England, while at its head stands the celebrated boar KING JOHN, the sire of more prize winners than any other boar in America.

No inferior stock kept in the herd, and satisfaction guaranteed to all reasonable purchasers.

Prices of pigs vary, according to excellence of individual animals, and quality and value of sire and dam.

For prices and full particulars address

WM. C. NORTON, Ag't.

Aldenville, Wayne Co., Pennsylvania.

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A FEW WORDS TO BREEDERS.

DESIRING to assist in improving the quality of swine in use among American farmers, and to increase the general utility of this class of stock, I wish to invite the attention of careful, practical and economical breeders to the many valuable qualities possessed by the

SMALL YORKSHIRES,

"Ridge Farm" herd, which comprises IMPORTED and HOME-BRED animals, selected with reference not merely to *excellence of form*, but chosen from the choicest strains, and with especial reference to their intrinsic excellence as breeders, shown by the uniformity with which they reproduce in their offspring the desirable qualities they themselves possess.

The foundation of "Ridge Farm" herd comprises the *cream* of the late "Brightside" herd, purchased at Col. Hoe's closing-out sale of swine, April 19th, 1879.

"Brightside" herd was noted for the many exceptionally choice animals it contained, and was the result of great care and expense in selection, importation and breeding; and the many well-earned trophies won by its representative animals attest unmistakably the excellence of the SMALL YORKSHIRES as a breed.

Coming from, and comprising, such superior stock, I think it may be confidently claimed that "Ridge Farm" herd is unexcelled by any in this country or England.

I desire, however, that breeders shall inspect the stock and satisfy themselves; feeling confident that when the many desirable qualities of the SMALL YORKSHIRES become generally known, they will speedily replace the coarser breeds and mongrels now so generally in use.

DESIRABLE CHARACTERISTICS IN SWINE.

That good form and proper proportion of the choice and most useful portions of the animal are desirable qualities in a pig, as well as in a sheep or a cow, I have no doubt all will admit; and that these very desirable characteristics are wanting in most of the coarse and common swine usually bred throughout the country, is a fact that, I presume, requires no argument to prove to the satisfaction of those who are acquainted with the character of the common hog.

Most breeders, I may say *all*, will no doubt agree also that the pig that will produce the largest amount of meat from a given amount of food—other circumstances considered—is the most desirable pig to breed; also, that the pig that is the least troublesome, that is quietest and most easily controlled, that requires the least amount of fencing against, and that is most readily, and at any age, prepared for market—other circumstances considered—is the most valuable.

This being the case, I believe all will agree that if any breed can be found combining all these desirable qualities in a higher degree than they are to be met with in any other breed, that breed is the most profitable for the economical breeder to raise. That these characteristics are more fully possessed by the SMALL WHITE YORKSHIRES than by any other breed yet produced, I think no one who is thoroughly familiar with PURE-BRED SMALL YORKSHIRES will attempt to controvert. I speak advisedly when I say *pure-bred*, for there have been during the past ten years, and still are being, sold and distributed numbers of pigs called "SMALL YORKSHIRES" that possess less of the *Small Yorkshire blood and character* than they do of the character of the *Elephant-eared* "CHESTER WHITES," or the racing "RAIL-SPLITTERS" of the *West*, as they were to be found a few years since. I have had some little experience of this kind myself; and were I to judge of the merits of the *Small Yorkshires* from some animals that have been sent to me under that name, and from some that others of my acquaintance have received and paid for as such, I should condemn the breed as worthless, beyond contempt, and should wish them banished from among swine.

But because, through want of knowledge or otherwise, counterfeits—and poor ones—are palmed off on the confiding breeder, I see no reason for condemning the whole race of *real* "SMALL YORKSHIRES." On the contrary, however—though I must own that I was at one time slow to credit the remarkable report that I received concerning the extraordinary feeding qualities and desirable points and characteristics possessed by the "SMALL YORKSHIRES"—I now know that the many desirable qualities attributed to this breed have not been over-estimated in any account that has yet come under my notice. I say this understandingly, and after an experience of many years in breeding them, and from careful experiments made with them in comparison with other breeds, including "LARGE YORKSHIRES," "CHESTER WHITES," "ESSEX," "POLAND CHINAS," "SUFFOLK BERKSHIRES," and others.

Having given the "SMALL YORKSHIRES," as well as all the other so-called breeds, a careful and thorough trial, I hesitate not in giving it as my opinion that the *Small Yorkshires* as a breed combine more of the really essen-

tial and desirable characteristics of a *perfect* hog than are to be found in any other breed of swine yet produced. In fact, I may add that it is the remarkable combination of valuable economic qualities in one animal, for which this breed is noted, that renders them so famous and popular in Great Britain.

Finding that PURE-BRED SMALL YORKSHIRES are known only to a very limited extent in the country, I will here designate some of their leading characteristics by the following

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

In regard to the distinguishing points of the "SMALL YORKS," as shown in the form of the animals, they are characterized as follows: They are very *short* in *snout*; finely *dished* in *face*; *lengthy* in *body*; *deep* in the *chest*; *straight* and very *broad* in the *back*; *fine* in *bone*; very *short* in the *leg*, with *small, thin* and *erect* ears; *fine* tail and *thick, square, deeply-cut* hams and shoulders; they are very *short* in the *neck*; with *fore* ham running close to head; have very *small* heads, and are *low down* in *fork*, and *low cut* in the *flank*.

SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS.

In reply to questions so frequently asked as to the peculiar characteristics which prove the superiority of the SMALL YORKSHIRES over the common breeds, I may name the following leading points:

1st. They show a fixedness in type of character to be found, I believe, in no other breed of swine yet introduced, and can be depended on to reproduce their like.

2d. They are *quiet in disposition*, and not given to breaking through and over fences; and full-grown animals may be securely kept in a pasture or pen inclosed by a fence two or three feet in height.

3d. *Tendency to fatten at an early age*; in fact, they are always fat, from the time they are a few days old, if they have half a chance, and are always ready for the butcher's stall.

4th. *Smallness of bone* is another characteristic, as by actual weight it is proven that one of the Small Yorkshires has less than one-half the weight of bone found in an animal of similar weight taken from the ordinary breeds.

5th. QUALITY OF FLESH AS AN ARTICLES OF DIET. For table use the flesh is superior to that of any of the coarser breeds, as is well known and acknowledged in England; there being about the same difference in quality of texture and sweetness of flavor between the flesh of the SMALL YORKSHIRES and that of the coarser and commoner breeds of hogs—such, for instance, as the Chester Whites, Poland Chinas, Large Yorkshires, etc.—as there is between the flesh of a well-bred GAME PULLET and that of the COARSE SHANGHAI.

6th. They are not so apt to *choke* as the Suffolks, or die with the thumps, as it is sometimes called, from over-fatness.

7th. They are probably *most* remarkable for the SMALL AMOUNT OF FOOD on which they will *subsist*, THRIVE *and* FATTEN; carefully-conducted experiments showing that what will keep one pig of the common breeds—or natives as they are sometimes called—in passable condition, will keep three of the SMALL YORKS so fat that they will sleep in unconscious quiet from one meal to the next. The farmer who keeps a butter dairy, and rears through the summer, say, TWENTY pigs of the CHESTER WHITE, or other common, coarse breeds, on buttermilk, can on the same amount of food raise and fatten at least FIFTY pigs of the Small Yorkshire breed.

This statement may appear large, but it is in reality entirely within bounds, and rather under than overstated, as I have had occasion to demonstrate by actual experiment, and as is abundantly confirmed by the testimony of many noted breeders in Great Britain. On this point I take pleasure in referring to "SIDNEY ON THE PIG," a work published in England. MR. SAMUEL SIDNEY says in his book—page 20: "MR. MANGLES, one of the first pig breeders and feeders in Yorkshire, who has had an extensive experience with the various improved breeds of swine, writes: 'The Small YORKSHIRE is peculiar to Yorkshire, and different from any other breed I ever saw. It has a short head, small, erect ears, broad back, deep chest, and short legs, with fine bone. It is always ready to fatten and turn to account, either in the way of roasters, porkers, small bacon or medium. Three or four of them might be well fed and kept fresh and symmetrical on the food which would barely keep one *lean* and *gaunt* LARGE Yorkshire.'"

The fact that they "can be raised at *less cost per pound than any other breed*" is attributable to three principal points in which they are admitted to excel all other breeds, viz., *quietness of disposition, perfection of form, and power of assimilation*. "Their power of assimilation, or ability to change food into meat," is truly wonderful, "and is shown by a comparison of the offal with that of other breeds, the difference in the amounts of unassimilated or undigested food which passes *this* and *other* breeds being very considerable."

QUIETNESS OF DISPOSITION.—This trait, which is only a natural result of the action of the above-named power, is shown by the animals, in the contented manner in which, after they have eaten their food, they lie down to sleep, instead of looking around for some hole through which they can discover mischief.

"In their *perfection of form* is seen another of the reasons for the facility with which they 'take on' fat; for, as it requires food to support the

growth and waste of all parts, it follows that the pig which has the largest proportion of good meat and the least of waste, and that wastes the least in offal and is the quietest, must be *the most economical.*"

CROSSING WITH OTHER BREEDS.

I am frequently asked if it is good to cross them with Chester Whites, etc.? to which I reply, that it is a good thing to do; but, I think, not the best thing that can be done. I believe that the best, most economical and most satisfactory course in such matters is to breed the pure blood. The most satisfactory, because there is more uniformity in the stock produced; the most economical, because a much greater number of pounds of pork can be produced from a given amount of food, and pork of a superior quality; and the best, of course, because the most economical.

I will say, however, that, although I believe it would result in the greatest economy to breed swine of pure blood,—whatever the breed,—still, if this cannot be accomplished at once, I would by all means favor *crossing* the blood at least. This course will produce stock that will, even in the *first cross*, show a very perceptibly increased tendency to take on fat, as compared with the common stock. I would use in the cross a pure bred boar of the very best type that could be procured; and if the sows to be bred from are Chester Whites, I would select the best sows to be found of the breed, and then breed them to a *pure bred* SMALL YORKSHIRE boar. The result will be pigs with much finer bone than the Chesters, and much finer every way; and it will be found that these pigs will fatten *younger* and on *much less food* than the best CHESTER WHITES. I have made the experiment with very satisfactory results; and have repeated it several times, always with similar results. If the *second cross* be made, the effect will be still more strongly marked; but even in the first cross the result is such a *saving of food* in fattening the pigs that, were all the farmers in the country who are now breeding *common, coarse* hogs, to breed all their *common white sows* to choice *boars* of the SMALL YORKSHIRE breed only, the result would be a saving of corn, oats and other food, now employed in producing a given amount of pork, that would in the aggregate amount to millions of dollars, and would be that much *money put into the pockets of American farmers.* I say, therefore, if our farmers will not breed pure bred swine, by all means let them use only *thoroughbred boars*, and the result will be such that, after one fair trial the *common boars* will be entirely discarded, a better class of pigs will become the rule, *more and better* pork will be found in our markets, *less feed* will be consumed in producing it, and our farmers will have *more money in their pockets.*

BREEDING AGE.

In answer to the question so frequently asked, "At what age do the Small Yorkshires breed?" I reply, they breed at the same age as pigs of other

and commoner breeds, varying also in this respect just as other breeds do ; some breeding much younger than others. As to the age at which I breed them, I may say that I prefer, for the future good of the sow, that she should not farrow her first brood before she is from 12 to 16 months old, as I think that breeding *too young* prevents the proper development of the sow.

PRODUCTIVENESS AS BREEDERS

In reply to a question frequently asked, I will say that in general I find little, if any, difference between the Small Yorkshire and other breeds. The sows produce as many pigs as my Berkshire sows—on an average giving me from 8 to 14 pigs at a brood.

THE YORKSHIRES AS MOTHERS.

The Yorkshire sows, so far as my experience goes, have been invariably good mothers ; quiet, attentive and unusually careful, being in this particular, I think, superior to sows of other breeds.

SUCKLING QUALITIES.

I have found them on an average quite equal to sows of other breeds as sucklers. In all breeds, even the coarsest, it is common to find sows that are worth very little to furnish milk for a brood of pigs, and in my experience I find quite as small a proportion of poor sucklers among Yorkshires as among sows of other breeds.

WEIGHT AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Being frequently asked what they weigh at 9 to 12 months old, also what they weigh when mature, I will say that they vary in this respect like all other breeds. At 9 months I may state live weight from 250 to 400 lbs. At 11½ to 12 months they have dressed ordinarily from 285 to 450 lbs. Four of them of a rather small strain, dressed, in 1874, at 11 and 12 months, weighed 238, 292, 304 and 387. I have several that would readily fat up to dress 500 to 650 lbs.;

COMPARATIVE NET WEIGHT OF DRESSED HOGS.

The English writer from whom I have already quoted, as quoted by "SIDNEY ON THE PIG," says (SIDNEY, page 21): "No animal of the pig species carries so *great a proportion of flesh* to the *quantity of bone*, or flesh of as fine a quality, as the SMALL YORKSHIRE, or can be raised at so small a cost per pound." The same writer also says (page 21): "I have tried a *great many breeds of pigs*, and, keeping *pounds, shillings and pence* in view, have found no other breed equal to the SMALL YORKSHIRE." My experience with the Yorkshire has been of a similar character, and after having

bred all the different breeds of pigs, I say freely that I must give the SMALL YORKSHIRES *the first place among swine*, whether considered from an æsthetic or an economic point of view.

In dressing for market there is no other breed of swine that, when in apparently similar condition, will dress with so little waste as the Small Yorkshire. In this particular they are so deceptive that one not familiar with them, and not accustomed to seeing them weighed, both alive and when dressed, would come far from the mark in attempting to estimate either the live or dead weight of the best specimens simply by the eye.

Then, taking a SMALL YORKSHIRE, measuring the same in length from rear of ham to tip of snout as a CHESTER WHITE, and comparing the weight of the two, there will be discovered a difference in weight apparently out of all proportion to the size of the pigs, and the reason for which may not at first seem apparent, as the Yorkshire will outweigh the other. But if the length of the two pigs be taken from the *base of the ear* to the rear of ham, it will be found that the Yorkshire measures several inches longer in body than the Chester, and thus it has the advantage of the Chester in weight of body (HAM, SHOULDER and BACON). *They lose in dressing a smaller per cent. than pigs of any other breed.*

RELATIVE SIZE AND PROPORTIONS AS COMPARED WITH OTHER BREEDS.

I am frequently asked if the Small Yorkshires are not too *short* and *chunky* to command the attention of buyers and packers, and if they are not too short in body to be profitable even as porkers. To this question I reply, no. I will also say further, that when correct measurements are taken of the animals and compared with similar measurements of the choicest specimens of other breeds, it will not only be seen that they compare favorably with others, but they will *gain* by the comparison even, as it will be found that in most cases, other circumstances being equal, the Yorkshires in length of body, after the head has been taken off, will excel the other pigs.

The same is also true in reference to depth, as well as width, of body, in both of which respects they excel other breeds, as a rule.

In considering length, the proper method of comparison between these and the coarser breeds is the relative length of body from *rear of ham to the extreme front of the shoulder cut*, it being evident that a comparison by measurement from end of snout to rear of ham would not be a fair test, for the reason that the long head and neck, as well as the long snout of the Chester — or perhaps some still coarser pig — is included against the *small head, short snout* and *still shorter neck* of the Yorkshire.

It will be found frequently that one of the coarser hogs, taking its length from rear of ham to end of snout, will measure from 4 to 6 inches longer

than a certain Yorkshire pig; but when they are dressed and in the hands of the packer, and the heads are removed from both, the body of the Yorkshire will be found to be longer by 2 to 4 inches than the other. The reason is apparent, for we have, in removing the head from the coarse pig, taken off 3 to 4 inches of neck, an enormous head, and a snout that extended from 8 to 12 inches in front of the eye; while in removing the head from the Yorkshire, we have taken off nothing for neck, as the head was set close up to the shoulder, or fore-ham, and have taken off a snout that extended only 3 to 4 inches, or possibly 5 inches, in front of the eye.

It is always necessary, therefore, in estimating the relative proportions of the Yorkshires, to note the length of body from front cut of fore ham to rear of ham, and in considering the *height* of pig, to observe the *depth* of the *body* from the *belly to the back*, or to notice the *height* of *belly from the floor*, otherwise, one will be led into the error of supposing the Yorkshire pig *short* when he is really *lengthy*, and *low* at back when in reality he is *tall*. For this reason, I introduce into "Ridge Farm" Catalogue, a table, on last page, giving correct measurements of a number of Small Yorkshires, as well as of several choice Berkshires. All the measurements were carefully taken by means of a steel tape and square standard, and cover the following points:

- 1st. Length of pig from end of snout to rear of ham.
- 2d. Length of pig from base of ear to rear of ham.
- 3d. Height of back from floor, over the ham.
- 4th. Height of belly from the floor.
- 5th. Width across the ham.
- 6th. Width across the shoulder.
- 7th. Length of snout from corner of eye.
- 8th. Length of ear from head to the point of the ear.
- 9th. Length of fore leg from knee to the hock.
- 10th. Length of hind leg from knee, or gambrel, to the hock.
- 11th. Length of snout from front of face, or dish.
- 12th. Girth just behind the fore legs.
- 13th. Weight.
- 14th. Age.

By consulting the table of measurements that I have given, those who know little or nothing about Small Yorkshires can obtain at least a general idea of their form and proportions—if they will take corresponding measurements of a few animals of such breed, or breeds, of swine as they may have at hand. I think that I have thus put it into the power of those who are not

familiar with the Yorkshires to form an estimate of their size and proportions, relatively considered, which I could not have done so effectively in any other way. The table will also be found instructive as furnishing comparison of relative proportions of the Yorkshires and Berkshires.

I wish to state that these measurements in *every instance*, except that of the sow "VENUS," are measurements of animals that were *not fat*, but only in *breeding condition*, and some of them *pretty thin* at that, when the measurements were taken; and I would also call attention to the fact that many of the animals here described were only *pigs*, or shoats, at the time the record was made. It will also be noted that all the EXTREMELY SHORT-NOSED YORKSHIRES are the GET of the *noted boar* "KING JOHN."

ADAPTABILITY TO CLIMATE.

I am frequently asked if the Yorkshire will stand our cold winters. I reply, they have done so with me; I have had no trouble with them when the mercury stood 15 deg. below zero, and the hogs in open yard with open shed to sleep under. I have found them to endure the *cold* quite as well as the Berkshires, and during the summer of 1876 they withstood the trying *heat* of our almost *tropical* season much *better* than the Berkshires did.

ADAPTABILITY TO THE SOUTH.

Being frequently asked if the White Yorkshires will stand the climate of the Southern States, I reply that I have sold a large number in the South, and those who have had them write me that they do well with them, and that they are not affected by the heat more than others, *and not so much as black pigs*.

NOT SUBJECT TO DISEASE.

In answer to a question very frequently asked, I will say that I find the Yorkshires no more subject to attacks of disease than any of the coarse, rough stock, nor, indeed, can I conceive of any reason why they should be more subject to disease than other breeds.

VALUE AS A GRAZING PIG.

I am frequently asked if the Yorkshires will do well as a grass pig, and if they will pick for themselves; and whether they have enough of "*the root-hog-or-die*" principle. I reply, there is *no better grass pig*, as they will become "*hog fat*" on good grass pasture, and in this respect have no equals. They will not go through, or over a fence that is "*bull strong*," "*horse high*" and "*hog tight*"; but they will not die for lack of energy to hunt grass when out on the farm; and if not supplied with *nose jewelry* before being

turned out they will soon give a practical demonstration of their ability to "root" that will satisfy the most skeptical on that point.

On good clover or blue-grass pastures they will fatten fit for market, so far as quantity of fat is concerned; but every one knows, of course, that the feeding process needs to be finished off with corn to make fat and flesh of the *proper quality*.

VALUE AS MAST FEEDERS.

I am also frequently asked if they will thrive on MAST. I answer decidedly, *yes*, and will add that a mast that will keep ONE *Chester White* in *growing* and *trotting* condition, will keep THREE YORKSHIRES positively *fat*. I speak from experience, and will add that the same proportional difference in tendency to take on fat will be found to exist, if comparison be made, between the SMALL YORKSHIRES and the POLAND CHINAS, (so called), or any other of the coarse breed.

THE NUMBERS FOLLOWING THE NAME OF AN ANIMAL IS THE HERD RECORD NUMBER OF THE ANIMAL AS REGISTERED IN THE SMALL YORKSHIRE CLUB RECORD.

Prices of pigs, three months old and upwards, \$20 and upwards. Sows in farrow at special prices, and all stock offered at prices as low as can be afforded when quality of animals is considered.

RIDGE FARM SENDS OUT NO INFERIOR STOCK.

All stock at the *expense* of the *purchaser* for *freight*, after leaving the home express office, *except in case of special agreement*.

Feed sufficient for the trip sent with all animals shipped. Sows in farrow at special prices, but *not guaranteed* in pig unless kept until within *one month* of *farrowing*, and then shipped at PURCHASER'S RISK ONLY.

NO STOCK SHIPPED C. O. D.

ALL MY BREEDING STOCK IS REGISTERED IN THE SMALL YORKSHIRE CLUB RECORD.

SMALL YORKSHIRES CANNOT BE REGISTERED UNTIL ONE YEAR OLD, HENCE NO RECORD NUMBERS FOLLOW THE NAMES OF THE YOUNGER STOCK.

Pedigrees given of all animals sold, and all pedigrees GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

"Ridge Farm" herd is now in charge of MR. W. C. NORTON, formerly owner of the celebrated "Ridge Farm" herd of BERKSHIRES, and a stock-breeder of national reputation. For further particulars address

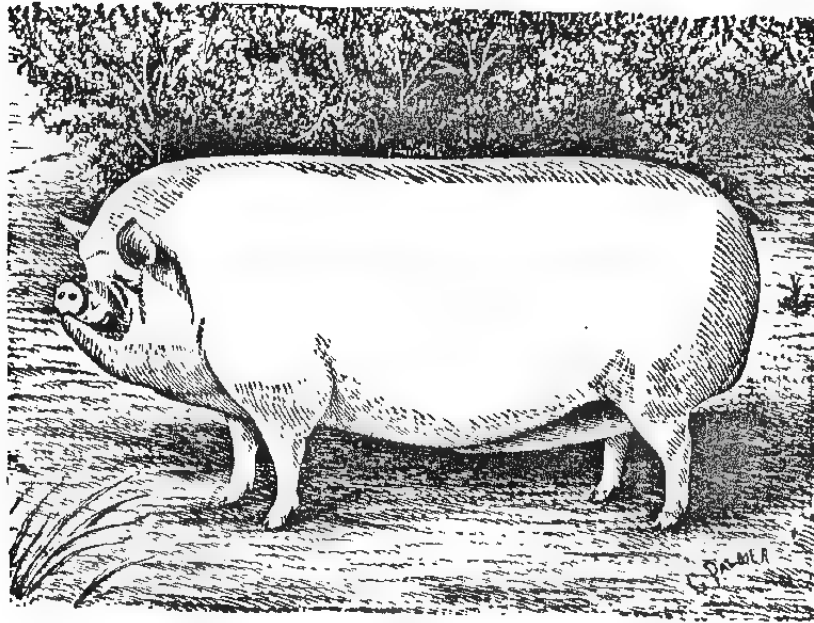
W. C. NORTON, AGENT,

GEO. W. HARRIS,

Aldenville, Wayne Co., Pa.

Station 7 New York City.

SMALL YORKSHIRE PEDIGREES, BOARS.



Small Yorkshire Boar—King John. Imported by Col. Hoe.

No. 1. (1).—KING JOHN, No. 5.

Bred by Messrs. Wheeler & Sons, who are known as prize-takers at every royal and other show in England; imported in steamer Canada, January, 1875, by R. M. Hoe, New York; farrowed May 10th, 1874.

Sire, King Lear III.

Dam, Lady Lucy IV, by Young Tom.

G. " Lady Lucy III. by Earl of Radnor.

Lady Lucy IV. was one of the prize-cup pen at the Birmingham show-1871. King John was pronounced by competent judges at the above fair to be the finest boar of his age—eight months—that had been produced or seen at the above show. He is very short in snout, finely dished in face, possesses great length of body, is very broad and square on back and in ham, with small, erect ears; face very wide between ears or eyes, fine in the tail, low cut in the ham, even width in body, and in fact excellent in all the points peculiar to the breed.

King John is an animal of good growth, weighing—when shown at St. Louis, October, 1876—over 500 lbs. He is not more remarkable for individual excellence of form than for the certainty with which he reproduces in his offspring his own type of character. In this particular I have not known his equal; in fact so great is his strength as a breeder that I have not raised or seen a pig of his get that was not so strongly marked with his peculiar type of head and other points as to be readily recognized as of his blood by any person who had once seen his stock.

KING JOHN 6TH, NO. 14.

, Bred by Col. R. M. Hoe, New York. Farrowed June 3d, 1877.

Got by King John, Im., No. 5.

Dam, Snow Drop, Im., No. 8, by Young Tom.

, 2d " Britannia, by King Lear.

DUKE OF YORKSHIRE 2D, NO. 19.

Bred by Col. R. M. Hoe, New York. Farrowed March 31st, 1878.

Got by Duke of Yorkshire, Im., No. 1.

Dam, Queen of York, No. 21, by King John, Im., No. 5.

2d " Cleopatra, No. 17, by Sir Peter, Im., No. 6.

3d " White Rose, Im., No. 9, by Young Tom.

ROBERT, NO. 85.

Bred by G. W. Harris. Farrowed Oct., 14th, 1880.

Sire, Duke of Yorkshire 2d, No. 19, by Duke of Yorkshire, Im , No. 1.

Dam, Queen Bess, No 11, by Disturbance.

DUKE OF YORKSHIRE 3D.

Bred by G. W. Harris. Farrowed April 10th, 1881.

Sire, Duke of Yorkshire, Im., No. 1, by Lord Radnor.

Dam, Queen Bess 2d, No. 52, by King John, Im , No. 5.

RIDGE KING.

Bred by G. W. Harris Farrowed April 15th, 1881.

Sire, King John, Im , No. 5, by King Lear 3d.

Dam, Queen Bess, Im., No. 11, by Disturbance.

DUKE OF YORKSHIRE 11TH.

Bred by G. W. Harris. Farrowed April 17th, 1881.

Sire, Duke of Yorkshire, Im , No. 1, by Lord Radnor.

Dam, Snow Drop 7th, No. 68 by Romeo, No. 15.

PAGAN.

Bred by G. W. Harris. Farrowed May 3d, 1881.

Sire, Duke of Yorkshire, Im., No. 1, by Lord Radnor.

Dam Diamond, by King John 6th, No. 14.

BOARS.

RADNOR.

Bred by "Ridge Farm." Farrowed August 13th, 1881.

Sire, King John VI. No. 14, by King John No. 5.

Dam, Grand Duchess XV. No. 71, by King John, No. 5.

2d " " Im., No. 10.

SUCCESS 2D AND 3D

TWO BOARS.

Bred by "Ridge Farm." Farrowed Oct. 15th, 1881.

Sire, Success, No. 83, by King John VI., No. 14.

Dam, Queen of York 4th. No. 161, by Duke of Yorkshire, Im.,
No. 1.

2d Dam, Queen of York, No. 21, by King John, Im., No. 5.

3d " Cleopatra, No. 17, by Sir Peter, Im., No. 6.

4th " White Rose, No. 9.

KING JOHN 22D.

Bred by "Ridge Farm." Farrowed Sept. 14th, 1881.

Sire, King John, Im., No. 5.

Dam, Snow Drop 8th, No. 70, by Romeo, No. 15.

2d " " 3d, No. 55, by King John, Im., No. 5.

3d " " Im., No. 8.

KING JOHN, 23D, 24TH AND 25TH.

THREE BOARS.

Bred by "Ridge Farm." Farrowed Sept. 4th, 1881.

Sire, King John VI. No. 14, by King John Im., No. 5.

Dam, Queen Bess II. No. 52, " " " "

2d " " " Im., No. 11.

SOWS.

QUEEN BESS, No. 11.

Bred by Lord Wenlock, England. Imported by Col. Hoe, Feb., 1875. Farrowed March 10th, 1874.

Sire, Disturbance, pronounced in England the best white boar in the world.

Dam, Wenlock.

Queen Bess is a sow of rare excellence, invaluable as a breeder, the winner of many prizes, and the dam of more than a score of prize winners.

GRAND DUCHESS, No. 10.

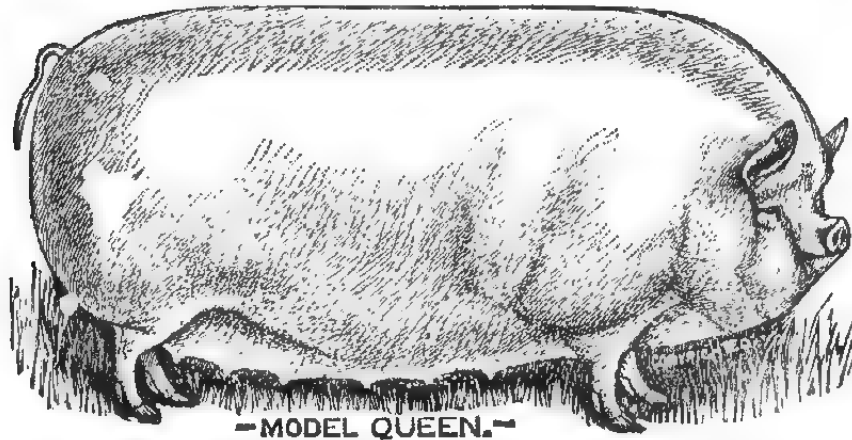
Bred by Messrs. Wheeler & Sons, England. Imported by Col. Hoe, Feb., 1875. Farrowed Feb, 12th, 1874.

Sire, Young Duke.

Dam, Rose 2d.

Rose 2d won 1st at Birmingham fat cattle show, 1st Berkshire, 1st Essex, 1st royal at Cornwall, and many others. Young Duke won 1st royal of Ireland, 1st Bath and West of England, and many others.

MODEL QUEEN, No. 20.

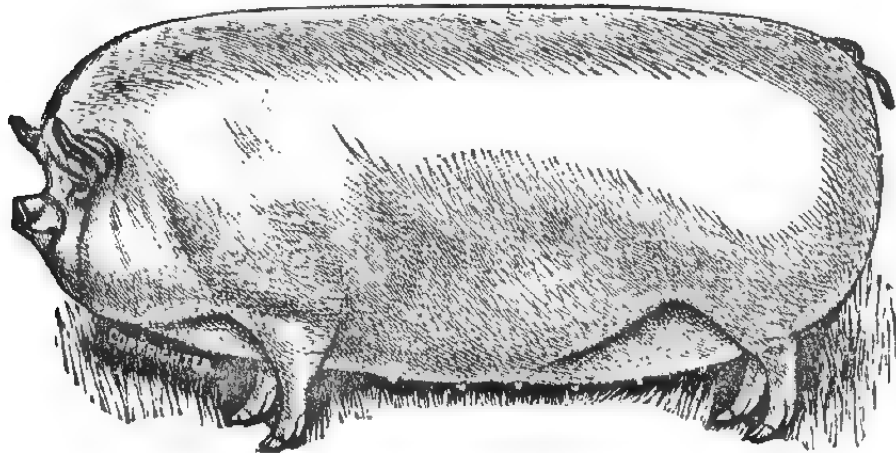


Bred by Col. R. M. Hoe. Farrowed Dec , 22d, 1875.

Sire, King John, Im., No. 5.

Dam, Snow Drop, Im., No. 8.

The most perfect sow I have seen, and a noted prize winner.

 QUEEN OF YORK, No. 21.


Bred by Col. Hoe. Farrowed May 10th, 1876.

Sire, King John, Im., No. 5.

Dam, Cleopatra, 17, by Sir Peter, Im , No. 6.

2d " White Rose, Imi , 9, by Young Tom.

A grand sow ; the equal of Model Queen. The dam of many prize winners, and the winner of numerous 1st and sweepstake prizes.

QUEEN BESS 2D, No. 52.

Bred by Col. Hoe. Farrowed Aug. 18th, 1877.

Sire, King John, Im., No. 5.

Dam, Queen Bess, Im., No. 11.

A prize winner of rare excellence.

QUEEN BESS 3D, No. 66.

Bred by Col. Hoe. Farrowed Oct. 10th, 1878.

Sire, Romeo, 15, by Lord Ellsmere, Im., No. 7.

Dam, Queen Bess 2d, 52, by King John, Im., No. 5.

2d " Queen Bess, Im., 11.

GRAND DUCHESS 15TH, No. 71.

Bred by Col. Hoe. Farrowed Oct. 25th, 1878.

Sire, King John, Im., No. 5.

Dam, Grand Duchess, Im., No. 10.

SNOW DROP 6TH, No. 67.

Bred by Col. Hoe. Farrowed Aug. 20th, 1878.

Sire, Romeo, No. 15, by Lord Ellsmere Im., No. 7.

Dam, Snow Drop 2d, No. 54 by King John, Im., No. 5.

SNOW DROP 7TH, No. 68.

Bred by Col. Hoe. Farrowed Aug. 20th, 1878.

Sire, Romeo, No. 15, by Lord Ellsmere. Im., No. 7.

Dam, Snow Drop 2d, No. 54, by King John, Im., No. 5.

SNOW DROP 8TH, No. 70.

Bred by Col. Hoe. Farrowed Oct. 10th, 1878.

Sire Romeo, No. 15, by Lord Ellsmere, Im., No. 7.

Dam, Snow Drop 3d, No. 55, by King John, Im., No. 5.

2d " Snow Drop, No. 8 by Young Tom.

QUEEN OF YORK 4TH, NO. 161.

Bred by Col. Hoe. Farrowed May 26th, 1879.
Sire, Wm. H. Cole's Duke of Yorkshire Im., No. 1, by Lord Radnor.
Dam, Queen of York, No. 21, by King John, Im., No. 5.

GRAND DUCHESS 16TH, NO. 72.

Bred by G. W. Harris. Farrowed Aug. 26th, 1879.
Sire, Duke of Yorkshire 2d, No. 19, by Duke of Yorkshire, Im., No. 1
Dam, Grand Duchess 15, No. 71, by King John, Im., No. 5.
2d Dam, Grand Duchess, Im., No. 10.

DIAMOND, NO. 165.

Bred by G. W. Harris. Farrowed May 25th, 1880.
Sire, King John 6th, No. 14, by King John, Im., No. 5.
Dam, Grand Duchess 15th, No. 71, by King John, Im., No. 5.

QUEEN BESS 6TH.

Bred by G. W. Harris. Farrowed Oct. 14th, 1880.
Sire, Duke of Yorkshire 2d, No. 19, by Duke of Yorkshire, Im., No. 1.
Dam, Queen Bess, Im., No. 11, by Disturbance

MODEL QUEEN 5TH, NO. 163.

Bred by G. W. Harris. Farrowed Oct. 18th, 1880.
Sire, Duke of Yorkshire 2d, No. 19, by Duke of Yorkshire, Im., No. 1.
Dam, Model Queen, No. 20, by King John, Im., No. 5.

QUEEN BESS 7TH, NO. 186.

Bred by G. W. Harris. Farrowed April 10th, 1881.
Sire, Duke of Yorkshire, Im., No. 1, by Lord Radnor.
Dam, Queen Bess 2d, No. 52, by King John, Im., No. 5.

STELLA, No. 187.

Bred by G. W. Harris. Farrowed April 11th, 1881.
 Sire, King John III., No. 12, by King John, No. 5.
 Dam, Grand Duchess, Im., No. 10, by Young Duke.

SNOW DROP 9TH, No. 188.

Bred by G. W. Harris. Farrowed April 11th, 1881.
 Sire, Duke of Yorkshire, Im., No. 1.
 Dam, Snow Drop 8th No. 70, by Romeo, No. 15.

QUEEN BESS 11TH AND 12TH, NOS. 189 AND 190.

Bred by G. W. Harris. Farrowed April 15th, 1881.
 Sire, King John, Im., No. 5, by King Lear 3d.
 Dam Queen Bess, Im., No. 11, by Disturbance.

SNOW DROP 13TH AND 14TH, NOS. 191 AND 192.

Bred by G. W. Harris. Farrowed April 17th, 1881.
 Sire, Duke of Yorkshire, Im., No. 1, by Lord Radnor.
 Dam, Snow Drop 7th, No. 68, by Romeo, No. 15.

QUEEN OF YORK 7TH, No. 193.

Bred by G. W. Harris. Farrowed April 18th, 1881.
 Sire, King John 6th, No. 14, by King John, Im. No. 5.
 Dam, Queen of York No. 21, by King John, Im., No. 5.

PATHOS, No. 194.

Bred by G. W. Harris. Farrowed May 3d, 1881.
 Sire, Duke of Yorkshire, Im., No. 1, by Lord Radnor.
 Dam, Diamond, No. 165, by King John 6th, No. 14.

SOWS.

VICTORIA.

Bred by "Ridge Farm." Farrowed Aug. 13th, 1881.

Sire, King John 6th, No. 14, by King John, Im., No. 5.

Dam, Grand Duchess 15th, No. 71, by King John, Im., No. 5.

2d " " Im., No. 10.

QUEEN BESS 16TH.

Bred by "Ridge Farm." Farrowed Sept. 4th, 1881.

Sire, King John 6th, No. 14, by King John, Im., No. 5.

Dam, Queen Bess 2d. No. 52, by King John, Im., No. 5.

2d " " Im., No. 11.

SNOW DROP 20TH AND 21ST.

TWO SOWS.

Bred by "Ridge Farm." Farrowed Sept. 14th, 1881.

Sire, King John, Im., No. 5.

Dam, Snow Drop 8th, No. 70, by Romeo, No. 15.

2d " " 3d No. 55, by King John, Im., No. 5.

3d " " Im., No. 8.

QUEEN OF YORK 10TH, 11TH, 12TH, 13TH AND 14TH.

FIVE SOWS.

Bred by "Ridge Farm." Farrowed Oct. 15th, 1881.

Sire, Success, No. 83, by King John VI., No. 14.

Dam, Queen of York 4th, No. 161, by Duke of Yorkshire, Im.,
No. 1.

2d Dam, Queen of York, No. 21, by King John, Im., No. 5

3d " Cleopatra, No. 17, by Sir Peter, Im., No. 6.

4th " White Rose, No. 9.

RIDGE DUCHESS.

Bred by "Ridge Farm." Farrowed Sept. 20th, 1881.

Sire, King John, Im., No. 5.

Dam, Grand Duchess 16th, No. 72, by Duke of Yorkshire 2d,
No. 19.

2d Dam, Grand Duchess 15th, No. 71, by King John, Im., No. 5.

3d " " Im., No. 10.

VIOLET.

Bred by "Ridge Farm." Farrowed Oct. 14th, 1881.

Sire, Robert, No. 85, by Duke of Yorkshire 2d, No. 19.

Dam, Grand Duchess, Im., No. 10.

**Below will be found a partial List of the Prizes won by Animals
now standing in "Ridge Farm" Herd.**

KING JOHN won in 1876: 1st at Northern Ohio; 1st at Indiana State; and 1st at St. Louis fair. In 1877: 1st at Illinois State; 1st at Sangamon Co., Ill.; and 1st at St. Louis. In 1878: 1st at Northern Ohio; 1st at Illinois State; 1st at Sangamon Co., Ill.; and 1st at St. Louis fair.

KING JOHN VI. won in 1880: 1st as aged boar at "Tri States," Toledo; at Illinois State; and at St. Louis fair; also 1st as boar and five of his get at Illinois State, and sweepstake as "best boar any age" at St. Louis fair; and is the sire of Breezer, Bruno and Lady Wilson. Bruno won in 1880 as boar under one year; 2d at Illinois State, and at St. Louis fair. Breezer won in 1880 as boar under one year: 1st at "Tri States" fair, Toledo; 1st at Illinois State, and 1st at St. Louis fair. Lady Wilson won in 1880 as sow under one year: 1st at Illinois State.

RIDGE DUKE won in 1880 as "yearling boar:" 1st at Northern Ohio; 1st at Illinois State; also sweepstakes as best boar any age, and was also at head of first prize herd, "boar and four sows;" 1st at "Tri States," Toledo; also sweepstakes as "best boar any age or breed;" and 1st as yearling at St. Louis fair.

QUEEN BESS won in 1876: 1st as aged sow; also 1st as fat hog at Northern Ohio Cleveland; 1st at Indiana State, and at St. Louis fair. In 1877: 1st at Illinois State; at Sangamon Co., Ill., and at St. Louis fair; and in 1878: 1st at Northern Ohio, at Illinois State, and at St. Louis fair.

MODEL QUEEN won 1st prize at Northern Ohio, at Indiana State, and at St. Louis fairs; and was also one of 1st prize pen of "five shoats" at Indiana State and Northern Ohio fairs in 1876. In 1877 she won 1st at Illinois State; 2d at Sangamon Co., Fair, Illinois, and 1st at St. Louis.

QUEEN OF YORK was one of 1st prize pen of shoats at Northern Ohio, at Indiana State, and at St. Louis fairs in 1876, and won 2d at Illinois State; 1st at Sangamon Co., Ill., and 2d at St. Louis fair in 1877; also, as aged sow, 1st at "Tri States," Toledo; 2d at Illinois State, where she was also one of the first prize herd, and 2d at St. Louis fair, where she also won sweepstakes as best sow any age in 1880.

QUEEN BESS II. won in 1880: 1st as sow and pigs at "Tri States" fair; 1st as aged sow, and also as sow and pigs, at Illinois State fair, where she was one of the first prize herd; and 1st as aged sow at St. Louis fair.

QUEEN BESS III. in 1880: won 2d as yearling sow at Illinois State, where she was one of first prize herd; 2d at St. Louis fair, and was dam of the pigs that won 1st prize as boar and five of his get.

SNOW DROP VIII. won as "yearling sow" in 1880: 1st at Northern Ohio fair; 1st at "Tri States" fair, Toledo; 1st at Illinois State where she also won 2d as "sow with brood of her pigs," and won one of first prize herd, and 1st at St. Louis fair.

QUEEN BESS IV. won as sow under one year: 1st at "Tri States" fair; 1st at St. Louis fair and 2d at Illinois State fair, in 1880.

QUEEN BESS V. won 2d as sow under one year at St. Louis fair in 1880.

Prizes Won at the Chicago Fair, September, 1881.

KING JOHN VI.....	2d	Prize for Boar over 2 years.
SUCCESS.....	1st	" " 1 year and under 2.
BARTER.....	2d	" " 1 " "
ACE OF TRUMPS.....	1st	" " under 1 "
ROBERT.....	2d	" " " 1 "
QUEEN BESS II.....	1st	" Sow over 2 years.
DIANA.....	2d	" " " 1 year and under 2.
QUEEN BESS VI.....	2d	" " under 1 "

First Prize for Boar and Six of his Get.

KING JOHN VI.

BARTER,	SUCCESS,
DIADEM,	DIAMOND,
DIANA,	DAPHNE.

First Herd Prize on Boar and Five Sows.

SUCCESS, DIAMOND, DIADEM DIANA and SNOW DROP VI.

First Prize for Sow and Five or more of her Pigs, was awarded to Queen Bess II. and her Brood.

Premiums Won at the Illinois State Fair, held at Peoria, 1881.

Boar over 2 years	JOHN VI.....	1st.
“ “ 1 year	SUCCESS.....	2d.
“ under 1 “	ACE OF TRUMPS....	1st.
“ “ 1 “	ROBERT.....	2d.
Sow over 2 years	BESS II.....	1st.
“ “ 1 year	DIANA.....	1st.
“ “ 1 “	DIADEM.....	2d.
“ under 1 “	BESS VI.....	1st.
“ “ 1 “	MODEL V.....	2d.
Sow and Litter	BESS II.....	1st.

Herd, Boar and Four Sows:	JOHN VI.....	} 1st.
	QUEEN BESS II...	
	BESS VI.....	
	DIANA... ..	
	DIADEM.....	

Boar and Five of his Get:	JOHN VI.....	} 1st.
	SUCCESS.....	
	DIADEM.....	
	DIANA.....	
	DAPHNE.....	
	DIAMOND.....	

Best Boar any age	ROBERT.....	1st.
“ Sow “	QUEEN BESS VI..	1st.

Prizes Won at St. Louis Fair, 1881.

ROBERT.....	won 1st prize for Boar, any age.
ACE OF TRUMPS.....	“ 2d “ “ “
DIANA.....	“ 1st “ Sow, “
QUEEN BESS VI.....	“ 2d “ “ “

SHOWING DATE OF FARROWING, FROM SERVICE, ON ANY DAY IN THE YEAR.

[illegible]

MEASUREMENTS OF ANIMALS STANDING IN "BRIGHTSIDE" HERD OF SMALL YORKSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE SWINE.

[illegible]